

**TABLE 8-1
LOCATION OF SAN DIEGO FIRE-RESCUE DEPARTMENT STATIONS**

Station Number	Service Area	Address	Apparatus Available
24	Del Mar Heights and Surrounding Areas	13077 Hartfield Ave. San Diego, CA 92130	Engine 24, Brush* 24, Medic/Rescue 24
38	Mira Mesa and Surrounding Areas	8441 New Salem St. San Diego, CA 92126 (Cross Street – Camino Ruiz)	Engine 38, Brush* 38
40	Rancho Pensacitos & Surrounding Areas	13393 Salmon River Rd., San Diego, CA 92129 (Cross Street – Camino Montalban)	Engine 40, Truck 40, Brush* 40, Brush* 140, Water Tender 40, Utility 40, Medic 40
41	Sorrento Valley and Surrounding Areas	4914 Carroll Canyon Rd. San Diego, CA 92121 (Cross Street – Mira Mesa Boulevard)	Engine 41, Truck 41, Medic 41



Photograph 8-1. Brush Rig
(Source: www.sandiego.gov/fireandems/about/suppressroles.shtml)

Brush Rig. Brush Rigs are pumper units used on grass fires and are specially adapted to fire fighting in rough (wildland) terrain where access is a problem and fire hydrants are few or non-existent. Brush Rigs carry from 600-1,500 gallons of water and are designed for off-road areas and brush fire fighting. Some of the brush rigs are four-wheel drive and carry light water or foam (light water is water that has been thinned or treated with material that allows the liquid to deeply penetrate brush.)

8.10 Fire Plan Review

This Fire Management Plan has been reviewed and approved by the City's Fire Chief.

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9.0 Interpretive and Research Guidelines

The Preserves have been set aside to protect all the natural resources within them, in particular, the vernal pools and the short-leaved dudleya, both of which are in extreme peril of extinction. Local residents and visitors are allowed to use the Preserves for pleasure or research provided the resources are not abused.

9.1 Public Use of the Preserves

The resources at the two Preserves must be protected. This management plan has presented many avenues of managing and monitoring the Preserves for the benefit of the public. However, members of the public sometimes harm resources.

Everyone who visits the Preserves and who lives in the neighboring communities should be informed on actions to be taken if they see harm being done to or at the Preserves. Following are some actions the Habitat Management and the oversight committee could take to enforce rules, regulations, and laws at the Preserves:

- One phone number, probably that of the Habitat Manager, should be identified prominently on signs, in newsletters if they are written for the Preserves, in brochures, and on the website that someone can call if they see harmful or illegal actions.
- Criminal activities should be reported immediately to the San Diego Police Department.
- The Habitat Manager should have a ready reference of other numbers to call, such as the police department, fire department, and wildlife agencies.

City Park Rangers should be assigned to the Preserves and should patrol on the weekends. They should be empowered to issue City citations for violations such as riding motorcycles on the Preserves, allowing dogs to run off leashes, and collecting plant or animal species.

9.2 Interpretive and Information Displays and Programs

Interpretation and education has become a widespread management tool of natural resources as it has the capacity to reduce inappropriate behavior voluntarily through education (Black 2002). Until the benefits of education and interpretation were recognized, management strategies generally were focused on physical controls such as barriers, boardwalks, and the location of facilities, as well as regulatory controls (Orams 1996; Hall and McArthur 1996).

The level and type of education and interpretation will depend on the needs, interests, and expectations of the visitor and may include a wide range of interpretive media. Like the management of the Preserves, the interpretation and educational tasks need to adapt to changes and must respond to the needs of the Preserves.

The long-term success of the Preserves and the concept of habitat protection are dependent on the Preserve's acceptance by local community residents of the Preserves as valuable amenities and resources. A belief in open space as a part of their community may cause residents and local school children to become interested and protective of the resource. Consequently, residents and local school children not only refrain from disturbing the resource but also inform others of its importance, to prevent vandalism and unauthorized activities from occurring within the open space. In this manner, by becoming stewards of the open space preserve areas, community members provide a valuable service to the Habitat Manager and the preserve, as their vigilance affords protection to the area when the Habitat Manager is not present (Affinis 1998; Helix 2000).

It is the Habitat Manager's responsibility to work with the community as much as possible and take steps to maintain a positive working relationship between the community and the habitat management program.

9.2.1 Signs

9.2.1.1 Educational Signs

Information regarding the general ecological, faunal, and floral resources, especially those resources that are endemic, endangered, or threatened on both preserves should be adequately provided via signage, pamphlets, and at informational kiosks at major trail entrance designations. Signage is recommended at particularly sensitive habitat areas, such as at the vernal pool and the short-leaved dudleya habitat areas.

Education signs should be placed at trailheads and at other opportune locations where they will be frequently encountered. Signs should be interpretive of the open space, and cover such topics as purpose, ecological descriptions, common species, and importance of the open space in and of itself and as a part of a subregional system.

The educational signs should include space to post notices on such topics as herbicide use dates, rattlesnake warnings, scheduled trail repair or maintenance, and other items of concern.

9.2.1.2 Advisory Signs

Signs informing the public about restrictions to protect the Preserves should be posted at trailheads. Restrictions include activities such as poaching, allowing dogs to be off leashes,

harassing or killing endangered or other animals, removing reptiles as pets, fires, littering, and removal of plant material.

Other advisory signs could encourage visitors to pick up trash and to notify the Habitat Manager of violation.

9.2.1.3 Trail Signs

Signage should be placed at all trailheads and throughout the Preserves showing the location of the sign in regards to the trail system and itemizing the uses allowed on each type of trail. Signs at the beginning of trails will indicate what type of trail is being accessed. View points and other points of interest will be marked on the trails with signs that point in the direction of the point of interest. Figures 9-1a and 9-1b show the trail uses, signs, fences and lookouts.

Signs will be marked with a line with arrows at both ends or circle with an arrow indicating whether the trail is a loop or a through or connecting trail that could lead out of the preserve.

The signs should also include language regarding fines for trespassing into restricted areas.

9.2.1.4 Interpretive Trail Signs

One trail at each of the Preserves should be designated for interpretation. Signs should be placed at locations along the trail briefly describing the resources (see Figures 9-1a and 9-1b). An interpretive trail brochure should be designed to provide additional information regarding the resources.

9.2.2 Public Education

The following steps should be taken to facilitate both public awareness of the open space and coordination between the Habitat Managers of other properties.

9.2.2.1 Communication

The Habitat Manager will answer questions and explain the open space to local residents and students initiating inquiries.

9.2.2.2 Volunteer Services

Volunteer services are both a method of and a result of public awareness. Volunteer services, while working within a particular project area, are normally developed at the subregional or regional level. The Habitat Manager should participate in subregional or regional programs that encourage and feasibly use volunteer services. Continual volunteer programs may be

established, allowing students the opportunity to volunteer and aid the Habitat Manager in the maintenance of the open space.

9.2.2.3 Newsletter

A newsletter should be considered as a way of informing the public about the Preserves and to engage them into supporting and protecting the Preserves. The newsletter could be distributed to local schools, residents of the adjacent properties, stakeholders, and wildlife agencies. The newsletter will serve to remind the community of the open space, its protected status, reasons for its establishment and ongoing existence, information on regional open space happenings, and any other information deemed pertinent by the Habitat Manager.

9.2.2.4 Trail Guide

A trail guide should be prepared and provided at the information kiosks at the Preserves.

9.2.2.5 Website

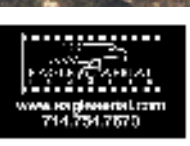
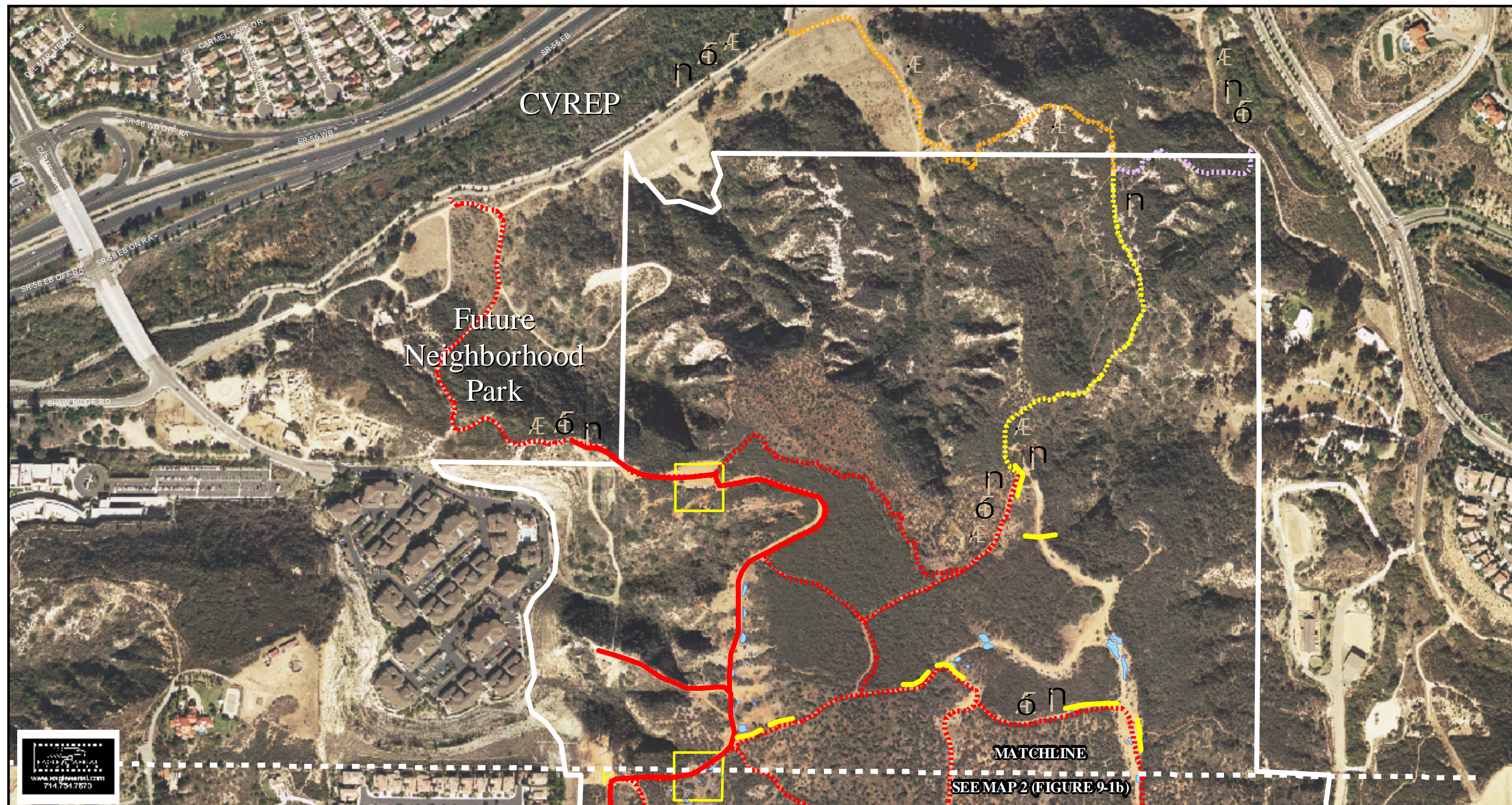
A website with a map to the Preserves and with trails maps of the Preserves should be established, and linked to websites of public landowners of the Preserves.

9.2.2.6 Docent Program

A docent program should be established, possibly in conjunction with the existing City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department volunteer program. Similar to current volunteers, docents could lead field trips, participate in presentations at the Preserves, monitor the trails, and generally watch over the Preserves. Docents and other volunteers provide outreach into all parts of the community through their help at the Preserves.

9.2.2.7 Adopt-a-School Program

Each Preserve could adopt a local school. Programs could be developed to teach the children about natural resources through presentations and walks, and provide hands-on experience in small habitat restoration, exotic species control, and maintenance projects.



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Feet



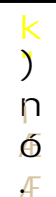
Proposed Multi-Use Trails

Proposed Hike and Bike Trails

Proposed Hiking and Equestrian Trails

Proposed Hiking Only Trails

Proposed Equestrian Only Trails



Proposed Viewpoint

Proposed Trail Access

Proposed Hiking Signage

Proposed Biking Signage

Proposed Signage



SDG&E Access Road

Proposed Fencing

Vernal Pools (Source: City of San Diego revised in part by RECON 2001/2002)

Seeps (Source: City of San Diego, Helix Environmental Inc. revised in part by RECON 2002)

Private Property

Note: Public trails will not be located on private land (pending land acquisition, MOU and/or trail easement)

FIGURE 9-1a
Proposed Trail System
on Carmel Mountain Preserve
(Map 1)

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